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September 25, 2007

The Honorable Marsha J. Pechman 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 9 DIANNE KELLEY and KENNETH HANSEN, ) 10 No. C07-475 MJP Plaintiffs, 11 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MICROSOFT'S MOTION FOR v. 12 ENTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDER 13 MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a Washington corporation, 14 **Note on Motion Calendar:** 

Plaintiffs state the obvious, i.e., that the parties are willing to "do whatever the Court wants us to do on this issue." Resp. at 3:43. But Microsoft believes the Court already has told the parties what to do, having "direct[ed] the parties to revise their protective order to reflect the sealing procedure articulated in Local Civil Rule 5(g)." Order Denying Motion [Dkt. No. 42] at 1:17-19. Because the Protective Order that Microsoft submitted complies with the Court's direction, Microsoft respectfully requests that the Court enter the Order as revised to address the Court's concerns. And, of course, if Microsoft has misunderstood the Court's intentions, Microsoft will comply promptly with whatever guidance the Court provides.

In response, plaintiffs have not suggested an alternative to Microsoft's proposal. Instead, they raised two issues that can be readily disposed of:

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MICROSOFT'S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDER (C07-0475 MJP) — 1 SEA 2098252v2 0025936-000689

Defendant.

First, plaintiffs express concern that they may be required to file a motion to seal that they do not support. Resp. at 1-2. But plaintiffs themselves proposed precisely that procedure at the outset of discussions on the Stipulated Protective Order. On August 14, 2007, plaintiffs' counsel Ian Birk emailed a revised draft Protective Order containing the following language (with language added by plaintiffs' counsel in bold italics):

Documents containing "CONFIDENTIAL" material shall not be filed with the Court unless it is reasonably necessary to do so for purposes of trial, motions (including without limitation, motions for class certification, preliminary injunction or summary judgment) or other Court matters. The filing party

Documents containing "CONFIDENTIAL" material shall not be filed with the Court unless it is *reasonably* necessary to do so for purposes of trial, motions (including without limitation, motions for class certification, preliminary injunction or summary judgment) or other Court matters. The *filing party* shall take all reasonable steps to file "CONFIDENTIAL" material under seal *and shall contemporaneously file a motion to seal in compliance with* FRCP 26(c)(7) and Local Rule 5(g). *In all cases, however, the party or nonparty designating the material as "CONFIDENTIAL" shall have the burden of supporting the motion to seal. The "CONFIDENTIAL" material shall remain under seal until the Court has ruled on the motion to seal.* 

This language does not differ materially from Paragraph 13 in the Protective Order that Microsoft has now submitted to the Court: both proposals provide that the party filing papers designated "CONFIDENTIAL" must move to seal; both proposals contemplate that the party that has designated the "CONFIDENTIAL" documents (*not* the party that filed the motion to seal) must support that designation; and both provide that the papers must remain sealed pending disposition of the motion. The proposals differ only in that Microsoft has provided a timeline for noting the motion to seal (designed to enable adequate preparation of papers by the party seeking protection), which tracks *exactly* what plaintiffs agreed to in the Stipulated Protective Order. *Compare* Stipulated Prot. Order [Dkt. No. 35] ¶13 (providing for motion fifteen business days from submission of "CONFIDENTIAL" material) *with* Prot. Order [Dkt. No. 43] ¶13 (providing for noting motion to seal "fifteen judicial days" after filing).

In short, the revised Protective Order includes *only* provisions that plaintiffs either proposed or agreed to in the past, while complying with this Court's direction. Plaintiffs have no legitimate concern that filing a motion to seal in such circumstances might violate Rule 11. *See* Resp. at 2:39-41. As plaintiffs understood when they proposed this approach in August,

such a motion would not need to say anything beyond the fact that Microsoft has designated the filed materials "CONFIDENTIAL," that the Protective Order provides for a motion to seal upon filing such materials with the Court, and that Microsoft will bear the burden of "mak[ing] the showing required under CR 5(g) in its response" – just as the Court directed. *See* Order [Dkt. No. 42] at 1:21.<sup>1</sup>

Second, plaintiffs profess "difficulty with Microsoft's concept of a protective order," hinting at a concern that the proceedings in this case might be hidden from public view and suggesting that any "blanket protective order" is suspect. See Resp. at 3:11-23. Leaving aside that plaintiffs agreed to a Stipulated Protective Order (so their anxiety about it should no longer be an issue), Microsoft's proposed Protective Order would not hide anything. To the contrary, under the Protective Order that Microsoft now advocates (just as under the Order to which plaintiffs agreed), a party seeking to seal a document must make the showing required by Local Rule 5(g). The Protective Order simply provides a framework for designating materials "CONFIDENTIAL" and resolving disputes that might arise as to the propriety of that designation, thereby facilitating the orderly disposition of questions concerning the production and filing of commercially sensitive documents.

Thus, the Protective Order will provide a ready means for disposing of plaintiffs' complaint that Microsoft has designated too many of the documents it has produced thus far as "CONFIDENTIAL." Resp. at 3:35-37. *See* Prot. Order (Dkt. 43) ¶11 (providing means of resolving disputes over "CONFIDENTIAL" designation). Plaintiffs' reservations about the scope of Microsoft's designations (which Microsoft believes are ill-founded) thus provide a reason for entering the Protective Order – not a reason to avoid the issue, as plaintiffs suggest.

<sup>1</sup> Given that the Court has rejected the idea of a "conditional" filing under seal, Microsoft sees only one other option: for the filing party to provide sufficient advance notice of a filing to

allow the designating party to make a properly supported motion under Local Rule 5(g). In its

procedure, which would have required a party intending to use "CONFIDENTIAL" material to give "[a]t least fifteen (15) business days" notice, so as to provide the party designating the

initial drafts of the Stipulated Protective Order, Microsoft proposed such an alternative

materials an opportunity to document and file a motion to seal under Local Rule 5(g)(2).

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1	For these reasons, Microsoft respectfully requests that the Court enter the Protective
2	Order that it has presented, as plaintiffs have agreed to every provision in that Protective
3	Order except for those Paragraphs that Microsoft has modified at the Court's direction. <sup>2</sup>
4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 25 <sup>th</sup> day of September, 2007.
5	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
6	Attorneys for Microsoft Corporation
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25	<sup>2</sup> On re-reading the revised Protective Order, Microsoft believes that changes must be made in Paragraph 14 to accommodate the revised procedure established in Paragraph 13 in response
26	to the Court's direction. Accordingly, along with this Reply, Microsoft is submitting a revised version of the Protective Order. A redline of Paragraph 14 is attached to this Reply as
27	Exhibit A, showing the modest changes to Paragraph 14; Microsoft's counsel will email a complete Word copy of the Protective Order to the Court's chambers.

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MICROSOFT'S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDER (C07-0475 MJP) — 4

Exhibit A

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MICROSOFT'S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF PROTECTIVE ORDER (C07-0475 MJP) — 5

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## REDLINE OF PARAGRAPH 14 SHOWING REVISIONS DESCRIBED IN FOOTNOTE 2

14. In the event the Court denies a filing party's or non-party's motion to seal
documents labeled "CONFIDENTIAL," the Clerk of the Court shall leave the documents
under seal for a period of three (3) three judicial days after the date of the Court's denial of
the motion to seal. Within that time If the filing party initially designated the documents
"CONFIDENTIAL," then within that three (3) day period, the filing party may, at its option,
file replacement documents that do not contain "CONFIDENTIAL" material, in which case
the documents initially filed under seal shall be returned to the filing party and not be
considered by the Court. If the filing party does not file replacement documents within the
time period prescribed by this Paragraph, the material shall be filed unsealed in the Court file.

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on September 25, 2007, I electronically filed the foregoing Reply in Support of Microsoft's Motion for Entry of Protective Order with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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DATED this 25th day of September, 2007.

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